Fauna Sumatrensis.

(Bijdrage Nr. 69).

Mycetophilidae (Diptera),

by

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The following report is based almost entirely on collections received for determination from Mr. E. JACOBSON in 1926—8. These collections form a notable addition to our knowledge of the Sumatran Mycetophilid fauna, as they include representatives of over forty species. Only twelve species (including nine Sciarinae) had hithertho been reported from Sumatra; nine of these were not represented in the present collections, but are noted below to complete the list. Nearly all the specimens here recorded were taken by Mr. JACOBSON at Fort de Kock (920 m.).

CEROPLATINAE (incl. MACROCERINAE).

1. **Macrocera egregia** DE MEIJ. (1924) (= **bifasciata** EDW., 1928). Gunung Talamau. Also known from Malay Peninsula and Siam.

2. **Platyura (Xenoplatyura) lunifrons** SENIOR-WHITE. Fort de Kock, 1 ♀. Also known from Ceylon, and doubtfully from the Philippine Is.

3. **Ceraplatus (Euceroplatus) innotatus** sp. n.

♂. Head blackish, lighter behind. Antennae entirely blackish, structure as in the following species. Palpi orange. Thorax brown dorsally, somewhat darker towards margins. Pronotal lobes pale yellowish, propleurae blackish. Pleuro-

tergite and anepisternite brown, sternopleurite and pteropleurite yellow. Abdomen dark brown, segments 2, 3 and 4 rather broadly yellowish at base, more extensively so towards sides of segments. Legs yellowish; middle coxae brown at tip, hind coxae brown outwardly on apical half; all femora narrowly darkened at base; hind tibiae darkened on basal third and at tip; spurs black as usual. Claws as in the following species. Wings short and broad, nearly clear; a faint and indefinite brownish shade in cell R_1 and another across apical part of wing from R_5 to M_2, but this latter scarcely distinguisable. Halteres with yellowish stem and black knob.

Length of body, 5 mm.; wing, 3.5 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♂.

Allied to *C.* (*E.*) *notaticoxa* S.-W. (Ceylon), differing chiefly in the absence of any definite markingss on the wings.

4. **Ceroplatus (Heteropterna) nigrescens** sp. n.

♂. Head black, projecting forwards so that the whole of the occiput is visible from above. Palpi very small, black. Antennae with the flagellar segments articulated below the middle, thus appearing subpectinate dorsally; colour mainly black, but dorsal portion of flagellar segments 7 and 11 and the whole of 12 and 13 pale yellow. Middle ocellus minute. Thorax dark brown, the three stripes of mesonotum indistinctly paler, middle stripe divided by a darker line. Mediotergite and pteropleurite lighter than rest of thorax. Abdomen blackish, tergites 2—5 ochreous at base, sternites 2—5 pale at base and each with a pair of ochreous spots near middle. Legs blackish, including all femora and tibiae; tibial spurs yellow as usual in this subgenus. Front tarsi rather long and very slender, brownish, indistinctly ringed, first segment rather longer than tibia; middle tarsi rather shorter and stouter, with pale rings at joints; hind tarsi scarcely longer than thickened. All claws alike, rather long, broad, blund-ended and finely pectinate for the greater part of their length. Wings short and broad, strongly smoky, blackish towards anterior margin; a small yellow spot on costa between tips of Sc and R_1, and another in cell R_4,

both spots just crossing into the subjacent cells. R_4 ending close to tip of R_1. Halteres black, base of stem paler.

Length of body 6 mm.; wing 4 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 2 ♂♂.

Allied to *C.* (*H.*) *quadripunctatus* BRUN., but differing conspicuously in the black legs and in other respects.

SCIOPHILINAE.

Mycomyiini.

5. **Mycomyia (Neoempheria) medialis** sp. n.

♂. Head ochreous, with small black ocellar spot. Eyes scarcely emarginate. Antennae rather short, flagellar segments scarcely broader than long; scape and first two or three flagellar segments ochreous, rest dark brown. Palpi blackish. Thorax almost uniformly dull brown above, not very dark; pleurae, including pleurotergites, light yellowish. Scutellum with two long bristles. Abdomen with tergites 1, 2 and 4 mainly brownish, 1 lighter basally; 3, 5 and 6 black; venter mainly yellow; hypopygium rather small, yellow, structure as in fig. 1. Legs yellowish, coxae and femora unmarked. Middle coxae simple. First front tarsal segment somewhat shorter than tibia. Hind tibial bristles about as long as tibial diameter. Wings with a dark band in middle from costa to hind margin, its outward margin rather irregular, limited by R_4 and base of cubital fork; tip broadly and uniformly dark, almost as far back as base of median fork. *Sc* ending in costa just beyond base of *Rs*; small cell somewhat longer than broad; costa reaching well beyond tip of R_5; a strong fold in cell R_5; median fork rather longer than its stem, its branches widely divergent; base of cubital fork immediately before base of *Rs*. Halteres with yellow stem and blackish knob.

Length of body 2.5 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1226, 1 ♂.

Apparently nearly allied to *M. basalis* BRUN. (Kumaon). As the hypopygium of BRUNETTI's species has not been figured, its identity must remain uncertain; there are evidently numerous closely allied species of this group, and it is unlikely that any of the Sumatran forms are identical with *M. basalis*.

6. **Mycomyia (Neoempheria) dizonalis** sp. n.

♂. Differs from *M. medialis* as follows: Antennae longer, flagellar segments about half as long again as broad. Pleurotergites brown. Abdominal tergites 1 and 4 wholly yellow, 2 yellow on basal half, 3 narrowly yellow at base. Hypopygium very different in structure (fig. 2). Cell R_1 shorter.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♂.

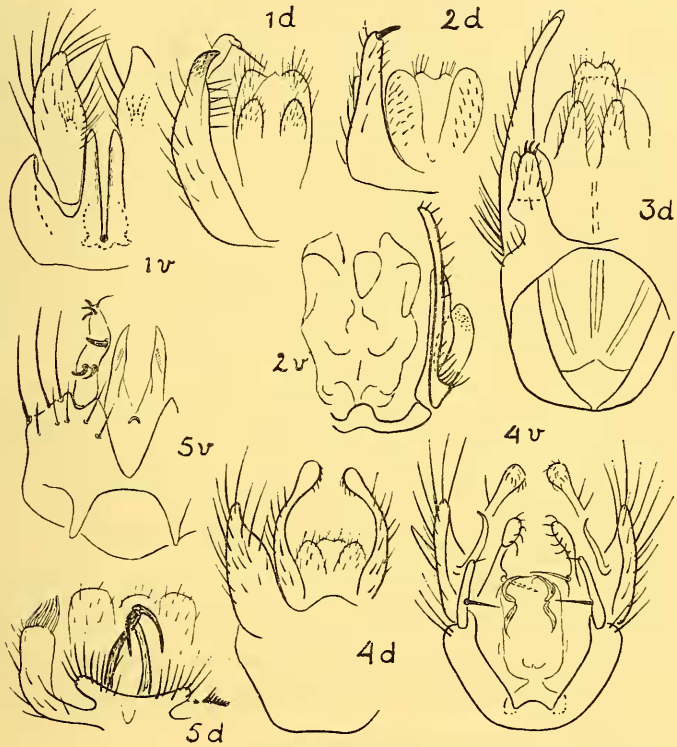

Fig. 1-5.

7. **Mycomyia (Neoempheria) caudalis** sp. n.

♂. Differs from *M. medialis* as follows: Antennae somewhat shorter, flagellum wholly black, segments somewhat broader than long. Mesonotum with three shining stripes. Abdominal tergite 1 wholly yellow; 2 and 4 mainly yellow, but each with a large blackish apical triangle. Hypopygium

larger and again very different (fig. 3). Cell R_1 shorter. Dark area of wing-tip completely filling median fork.

♀. Similar to ♂, except that abdominal tergites 2 and 4 are almost completely black dorsally, yellow only at sides towards base.

Fort de Kock, 1926, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

8. **Mycomyia (Neoempheria) defectiva** sp. n.

♂. Head dark brownish, darker round ocelli. Antennae slightly longer than head and thorax together, flagellar segments slightly longer than broad; scape brownish, flagellum black. Face and palpi yellow. Thorax entirely blackish, somewhat shining dorsally, bristles all dark. Scutellum with two long bristles. Abdomen mainly black, but fourth tergite, hypopygium, and most of venter yellowish; hypopygium formed as in fig. 4. Legs yellow, including all coxae; tibial spines and spurs dark. First front tarsal segment somewhat shorter than tibia. Wings clear, without trace of markings. *Sc* ending in costa before base of *Rs*; costa produced one-fourth of the distance from R_5 to M_1; R_4 absent (on both wings of both specimens [1]); *r-m* quite twice as long as basal section of *Rs* [1]); *fCu* below base of *r-m*. Halteres with yellowish stem and black knob.

Length of body 2.8 mm.; wing 2.5 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 2 ♂♂.

A very distinct species, both by coloration and by the apparently constant lack of the short vein R_4, which is very unusual in this genus, although I am acquainted with one or two African species which also show this character.

9. **Mycomyia (s. str.) minutata** sp. n.

Head dark brown, with indications of a still darker median line. Face, palpi and scape yellow, flagellum black; flagellar segments in ♂ half as long again as broad, in ♀ shorter. Thorax almost uniformly dark brown above, some-

[1]) It would perhaps be more correct to say that the base of *Rs* is absent, and R_4 present. That this may be the true interpretation of the venation is indicated by the fact that there is a point of weakness in the middle of the vein I have called r-m at the spot where the junction with *Rs* might be expected to occur.

what shining; shoulders and pleurae yellowish, but pleurotergites brown; bristles all dark; scutellum with four strong bristles. Abdomen entirely dark brown above, venter yellowish. Hypopygium small, its structure as in fig. 5. Legs yellowish, including all coxae; tarsi darkened; tibial spurs blackish. First front tarsal segment somewhat shorter than tibia. Middle coxae of ♂ simple. Wings clear. *Sc* ending in R_1 at middle of small cell. R_5 somewhat curved, and nearer to R_1 than usual in this subgenus; costa very slightly produced beyond tip of R_1; median fork shorter than its stem; *fCu* just beyond base of *r-m*. Halteres with yellowish stem and dark knob.

Length of body 3 mm; wing 3 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1926, 5 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀.

Belongs to the same group as *M. fimbriata* MG. (Europe and N. India), *M. unipectinata* EDW. (Ceylon), *M. plagiata* TONN. (New Zealand), etc. From all these it differs in the form of the hypopygium and in its smaller size.

Leiini.

10. **Leia** (s. str.) **winthemi** LEHM. Korinchi (KLOSS). Indrapoera (V. D. WULP).

11. **Leia** (s. str) **albicincta** DE MEIJ. (1924). Gunung Talamau,

12. **Leia (Rhymoleia) maculicoxa** END. (**fascipes** BRUN.). Fort de Kock.

13. **Leia (Rhymoleia) annulicornis** BRUN. Fort de Kock.

14. **Leia (Indoleia) bisetosa** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1 ♀.

15. **Metanepsia javana** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1 ♂.

MYCETOPHILINAE.

16. **Excehia? cristatoides** S.-W. Fort de Kock, 1 ♀.

17. **Mycetophila reversa** sp. n.

♀. Head dark brownish. Antennae with the scape ochreous, flagellum dark, first few segments with indistinct pale rings at joints. Palpi orange. Thorax dull, mainly dark brown above, with three distinct and separate yellowish stripes, also small yellowish areas on shoulders and above wing-roots. Pleurae mainly brownish, sternopleura paler.

Scutellum brown, with a median yellowish stripe from base to tip. Four propleural and four or five pteropleural bristles. Abdomen almost entirely dark brown above, except segment 6, which is yellow; sides of tergites 3—5 and venter also yellow. Cerci orange. Legs yellowish, coxae and femora unmarked. Mid-tibial spine formula 5.1.3.3.4, the three ventral bristles subequal in length. Hind tibia with five dorsal and six external bristles. Front tarsi slender. Wings with a faint yellowish tinge; a grey central spot scarcely extending into basal cell, and an oblique greyish subapical cloud filling end of cell R_1 but not reaching back to tip of vein R_1. Bases of median and cubital forks about level. Halteres yellowish.

Length of body 3 mm.; wing 3 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♀.

A very distinct species by the markings of the thorax.

18. **Epicypta longiseta** sp. n.

♂. Head shining blackish-brown. Antennae with the first five or six segments yellow, rest darkened. Palpi yellow. Thorax entirely shining black. Anepisternite large, rectangular, twice as broad as the long and narrow sternopleurite. Abdomen shining black; hypopygium small, yellowish. Legs yellow, including coxae; hind femora black on apical third or fourth; spurs dark. Mid-tibial spine formula 5.1.3.2.1; distal ventral spine very long, equalling tibia in length and almost three times as long as the proximal spine. Hind tibia with 6 dorsal and 7 external spines. Wings with a dark central cloud, otherwise clear; base yellowish. Costa reaching half way from tip of R_5 to tip of M_1; *fCu* slightly beyond *fM*. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 2 mm; wing 2 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1926, 2 ♂♂.

19. **Delopsis sumatrensis** sp. n.

Head shining blackish-brown. Antennae with the first three or four segments yellowish, rest dark. Palpi yellow. Thorax blackish, only slightly shining, unmarked except that the anterior margin of the mesonotum is narrowly and indistinctly brownish. Propleural bristles pale and unusually

small and weak. Abdomen blackish, genitalia of both sexes small and inconspicuous. Venter yellow; second sternite with the usual long hairs. Legs entirely yellow; mid-tibial spine formula 5.0.3.3.0; two of the three ventral spines very long, the proximal one short. Wings unmarked, greyish; venation normal, costa not distinctly produced. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 2 mm.; wing 2 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

This small species is perhaps more like *D. seychellensis* END. than any other hitherto known; *D. seychellensis* differs in the possession of a small internal bristle on the middle tibia, and in other respects.

20. **Delopsis buxtoni** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1925, 2 ♂♂.
Previously only known from Samoa.

21. **Delopsis pectenipes** S.-W. Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♀.
Previously known from Ceylon.

22. **Delopsis sartrix** DE MEIJ. Fort de Kock, 1926, 1 ♀.
The amount of yellow colour on the thorax is apparently more extensive than in DE MEIJERE's type from Java; there is a narrow yellow band before the scutellum.

23. **Delopsis setosiventris** S.-W. Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♀.
Previously known from Ceylon.

24. **Delopsis bilunulata** S.-W. Fort de Kock, 1925, 1 ♀.
Previously known from Ceylon.

25. **Delopsis pallida** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1926. 1 ♀.
Previously known from Krakatau.

26. **Sceptonia collaris** sp. n.

Head shining dark brown, more or less lighter round eyes. Antennae with scape yellowish, flagellum dark. Palpi yellow. Thorax shining black, anterior margin of mesonotum narrowly but conspicuously yellow, usually also shoulders. Abdomen shining black, posterior margin of first tergite whitish, of sixth yellow; genitalia yellow. Legs yellow, including coxae; tip of middle femur narrowly dark; hind femur with outer half black. Mid-tibial spines 3 dorsal, 2 external, 0 ventral, 1 small subventral (as in European species); hind tibial spines 4 dorsal, 6 external. Wings

with an ill-defined brown cloud over cross-vein and filling outer half of basal cell. R_5 running close to R_1; costa produced a short distance. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 2 mm; wing 2 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1926, 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

SCIARINAE.

27. **Trichomegalosphys laticornis** WALK. (**funesta** END.). Soekaranda (DOHRN); Lampongs (KARNY).

28. **Psilomegalosphys xanthogaster** END. Soekaranda (ENDERLEIN); Gunung Singalang, 1600 m., 1 ♀ (JACOBSON).

29. **Scythropochroa velata** END. Soekaranda (DOHRN).

30. **Peyerimhoffia brevipetiolata** EDW. Lampongs (KARNY).

31. **Peyerimhoffia oxyura** sp. n.

Colour blackish, wings slightly and uniformly smoky (details of colouring cannot be given, the specimens having been preserved for some years in spirit and subsequently mounted in balsam). Eye-bridges in both sexes four facets wide, anterior ocellus in contact with bridge. Flagellar segments in ♂ about twice as long as broad (last few longer), in ♀ very little shorter; pubescence as long as diameter; necks short but distinct. Palpi in both sexes 1 — segmented, oval. Thorax with acrostichal and dorso-central hairs well developed, running the whole length; scutellum with numerous short hairs. Abdomen in both sexes with segments 1—7 well developed, tergites undivided. Hypopygium small (fig. 6, c, d). Ovipositor remarkably elongate and chitinised, its length apparently very variable, though all the specimens approximate to one or other of the types illustrated (fig. 6, a, b). Legs normal; spurs nearly twice as long as tibial diameter; no combs even on hind tibia; claws simple. Wings rather broad, well developed in both sexes; branches of M and Cu bare. R_1 slightly longer than R, ending above or immediately before fM; costa reaching threefourths of the distance from R_5 to M_1; lower branch of median fork somewhat shorter than its stem; cubital fork shortly stalked.

Length of body (excl. ovipositor), 2.5—3.5 mm; wing, 2—2.5 mm.

Fort de Kock, reared from *Polyporus* (fungus), 1926, 10 ♂ 10 ♀.

Apparently related to *P. brevipetiolata,* which is known only in the ♂ and differs in the form of the claspers. The form of the ovipositor is very remarkable and is unlike anything hitherto described in the Sciarinae, although a similar structure is commonly found in the Cecidomyiidae. Even more remarkable is the variation in this organ; all the specimens were reared from the same batch of larvae

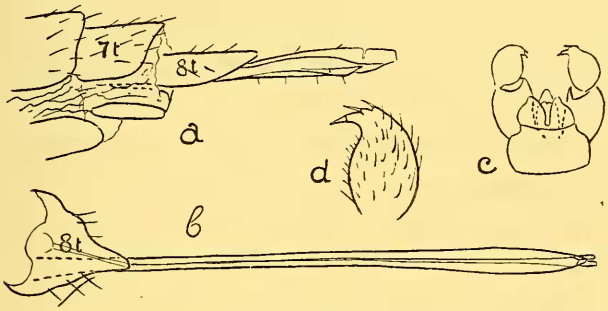

Fig. 6.

and presumably belong to the same species, especially as there are no differences apparent among the males. The ovipositor is not retractile to any great extent, and the variation in length is not due to this cause. The longer and more slender specimens are more strongly chitinised.

32. **Zygoneura setimedia** sp. n.

♂. Head shining black above, face dull black. Eye-bridges three facets wide, anterior ocellus well removed from bridge. Antennae black, second segment brownish; flagellar segments over twice as long as broad, with short necks; pubescence about as long as diameter of segments. Palpi yellowish. Thorax brightly shining black; acrostichal hairs absent; dorsocentral hairs uniserial, short. Abdomen shining black, even at base. Hypogygium, fig. 7. Legs yellowish, bases of coxae, outer half of hind femora, and all tibiae and tarsi darkened; spurs normal, yellow, about as long as tibial diameter; no combs; claws small. Wings

nearly clear, faintly darkened in median fork. Branches of *M* and upper branch of *Cu* setose. R_1 hardly more than half as long as *R* and ending well before *fM*; R_5 ending before level of tip of M_2; costa long; median fork not quite so swollen as in *Z. sciarina*; cubital fork very narrow on basal two-thirds, Cu_2 strongly curved down apically. Halteres black, base of stem yellow.

Length of body 1.8 mm.; wing 2 mm.

Fort de Kock 1 ♂.

Probably related to *Z. remota* DE MEIJ. (New-Guinea), which has banded wings. Some rather similar Oriental species have been referred to *Sciara*; these differ in the bare median fork, as does the European *Z. sciarina* MG.

33. **Phorodonta perpallida** EDW. Lampongs (KARNY).

34. **Phorodonta exacta** BRUN.? Fort de Kock 1 ♂ 2 ♀.

35. **Phorodonta ruficoxa** BRUN.? Fort de Kock. Hypopygium, fig. 8.

36. **Phorodonta nyctoptera** sp. n.

♀. Black, including antennae, palpi, legs and halteres; posterior pronotal angles and the whole abdomen obscurely reddish-brown. Head dull, distinctly dusted with grey, especially at sides. Eye-bridges narrow, 2—3 facets wide and not quite in contact. Face very broad. Palpi long, terminal segment the longest, second longer than first. Thorax slightly shining; no acrostichal hairs; dorso-centrals minute. Legs with long coxae as usual. Tibiae without bristles. Abdomen short and stout as usual. Wings wholly blackish. Branches of *M* and *Cu* setose, also tip of stem of median fork. R_1 equal to *R* and ending just beyond *fM*; costa as in related species reaching half-way from R_5 to M_1; median fork slightly curved, as long as its stem; *r-m* equal in length to basal section of *M*; *fCu* at middle of basal section of *M*; *An* reaching half-way across anal field.

Length of body 4 mm.; wing 5.5 mm.

Fort de Kock 3 ♀.

Differs from other species known to me by the completely black legs and wings. The stem of the cubital fork is shorter than in most related species, but the claw structure is that

of a typical *Phorodonta*. In the somewhat similar *P. longipes* WALK. (Celebes), *r-m* is twice as long as the basal section of *M*.

37. **Phorodonta fimbripes** sp. n.

♂. Head blackish, including antennae and palpi. Eye bridges 3—4 facets broad and just in contact. Flagellar segments about twice as long as broad, without distinct necks, pubescence rather short. Thorax entirely black, slightly shining. Dorsocentral hairs rather strong, biserial; acrostichal hairs also biserial but shorter. Scutellum with about six strong marginal hairs. Abdomen dull blackish. Hypopygium, fig. 9. Legs with coxae dark brown, femora lighter. Middle half of hind tibia with a regular close-set dorsal row of about 20 bristles, which are about twice as long as the tibial diameter. Claws normal. Wings nearly clear; branches of *M* and *Cu* bare. R_1 slightly shorter than *R* and ending slightly before *fM*; costa reaching over two-thirds of the distance from R_5 to M_1; median fork straight, nearly as long as its stem; *r-m* as long as basal section of *M*; *fCu* below middle of basal section of *M*. Halteres with blackish knob.

Length of body, 2.2 mm.; wing, 2.5 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1 ♂.

A second specimen differs in having lighter legs, *r-m* relatively longer, and *fCu* below base of *r-m*. The hind tibial fringe seems rather distinctive; the species differs from most other members of the genus in the long costa and bare veins, in these respects resembling *P. perpallida* EDW.

38. **Sciara rufithorax** V. D. W. Sungei Simanoeng (VAN DER WULP); Fort de Kock, 23 ♂♂ 11 ♀♀. In the ♂ the mesonotum is mainly dark, the three scutal stripes being completely fused, leaving only the shoulders and scutellum reddish.

39 **Sciara simulator** EDW. Fort de Kock, 2 ♂♂ of 1 ♀.

40. **Sciara palliceps** EDW. Fort de Kock, 2 ♀♀.

41. **Sciara fuscolimbata** END. Soekaranda (Dohrn); Fort de Kock, 2 ♀♀; Tandjungadang, 1000 m., 1 ♀.

42. **Sciara lygropis** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1 ♀. This may possibly be the species recorded from Alahan Pandjang by VAN DER WULP as *S. thomae* L., a determination which can hardly be accepted without further confirmation.

43. **Sciara sumatrana** END. Soekaranda (DOHRN). The description is insufficient for recognition.

44. **Sciara karnyi** EDW. Fort de Kock, 1 ♂.

45. **Sciara horribilis** sp. n.

Head dull blackish. Eye-bridges three facets wide and

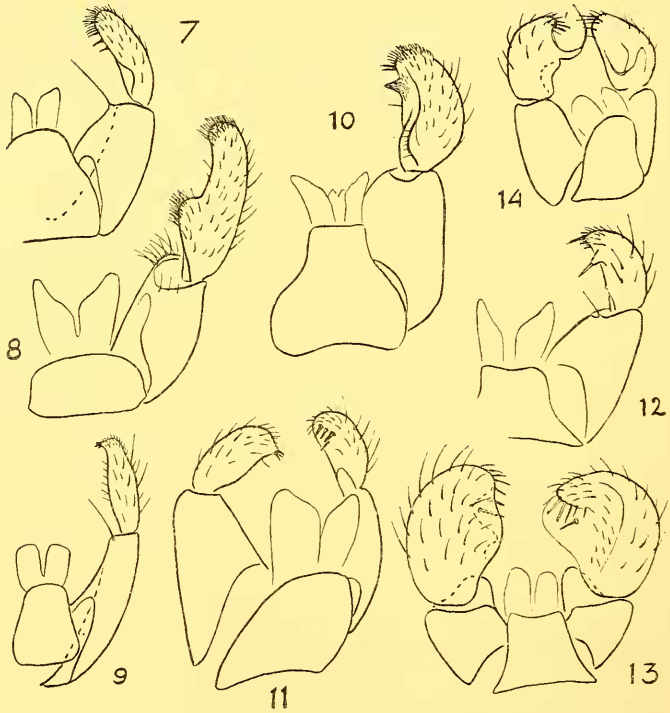

Fig. 7-14.

just in contact; anterior ocellus touching bridge. Antennae black except for tip of second segment; flagellar segments (except first two or three) over twice as long as broad, pubescence shorter than diameter, necks short in ♂, absent

in ♀. Palpi black. Thorax dull dark brown. Dorsocentral hairs rather long and bristly, irregularly biserial; acrostichal hairs confined to two or three on front margin of mesonotum; lateral bristles strong; scutellum with about eight long marginal bristles in addition to short hairs. Abdomen dull blackish, hairs rather long. Hypopygium (fig. 10) rather large, brownish. Legs with coxae and femora ochreous, tibiae and tarsi darkened. Hind tibia with very short bristles irregularly scattered along its whole length dorsally. Spurs dark, longer than tibial diameter. Wings slightly and uniformly smoky (darker in ♀); branches of *M* and *Cu* bare. R_1 shorter than *R* and ending just before (♂) or above (♀) *fM*; costa reaching nearly fourfifths of the distance from R_5 to M_1; median fork als long as its stem, tip of M_1 turned slightly upwards, tip of M_2 turned slightly downwards, ending below tip of R_5; *r-m* about equal to basal section of *M*; *An* absent. Halteres with dark knob.

Length of body, 2.5—3 mm.; wing, ♂ 3 ♀ 4 mm.

Fort de Kock, 2 ♂♂ 3 ♀♀.

Apparently related to *S. horrescens* EDW. (Malay Peninsula), differing in the shorter R_1 and form of hypopygium.

46. **Sciara nitulina** sp. n.

♂. Head dull black. Eye-bridges four facets wide, anterior ocellus not quite in contact. Antennae black, except tip of second segment; flagellar segment about three times as long as broad, necks one-fourth as long as segments, pubescence longer than diameter of segments. Palpi black, rather long. Thorax brightly shining black; dorsocentral hairs short and inconspicuous; no acrostichals; scutellum without strong bristles. Abdomen dull black; hypopygium, fig. 11. Legs dark brownish. Hind tibia devoid of bristles. Spurs normal (1.2.2), scarcely as long as tibial diameter, brownish. Wings somewhat smoky, branches of *M* and *Cu* bare. R_1 hardly more than half as long as *R* and ending well before *fM*, costa reaching four-fifths of the distance from R_5 to M_1; tip of R_5 far before level of tip of M_2; median fork slightly irregular, M_2 almost continuing direction of stem, only slightly curved at base, and somewhat curved down at tip;

r-m rather longer than basal section of *M*; *fCu* below base of *r-m*. Halteres black.

Length of body 1.5 mm.; wing 2 mm.

Fort de Kock, 1 ♂.

Related to *S. nitidithorax* BRUN. (India), differing in the longer costa and less numerous spines on ♂ claspers.

47. **Sciara tetraleuca** sp. n.

♂. Head black, slightly shining. Eye-bridges three facets wide and in contact, anterior ocellus just in contact. Antennae with first four segments clear light yellow, base of fifth also yellowish, remainder black; flagellar segments about twice as long as broad, without distinct necks, pubescence scarcely half as long as diameter of segments. Palpi clear yellow. Thorax ochreous; mesonotum with three separate brown stripes; scutellum, postnotum and lower part of sternopleura darkened. Dorsocentral hairs very small, uniserial, dark; acrostichals confined to two or three minute hairs near anterior margin; scutellum with four long hairs and some short ones. Abdomen light brown, posterior and lateral margins of segments paler; hypopygium yellow, except for tips of claspers, which are black; claspers moderately thick, narrowed at tip, without spines. Legs yellowish; spurs normal (1.2.2), yellow, somewhat longer than tibial diameter; hind tibia with minute dorsal spines running nearly the whole length, and with a distinct apical comb on inner side. Wings clear, branches of *M* and *Cu* bare. R_1 shorter than *R* and ending before *fM*; costa long; median fork straight, about as long as its stem; R_5 ending above tip of M_2; *r-m* as long as basal section of *M*. Halteres yellow.

Length of body 2 mm.; wing 2.2 mm.

Fort de Kock 1 ♂.

Rather distinct by the colouring, especially of the antennae. It shows points of resemblance to *S. leucocera* KIEFF., *S. pallescens* BRUN. and *S. atrifrons* EDW., but differs from all these in many details.

48. **Sciara jacobsoni** sp. n.

♂. Head dull black. Eye-bridges three facets wide, an

terior ocellus not quite in contact. Antennae black; flagellar segments about twice as long as wide, necks short, pubescence as long as diameter of segments. Palpi black. Thorax black, scarcely shining; dorsocentral hairs short and inconspicuous; no acrostichals; scutellum with two long hairs. Abdomen black. Hypopygium, fig. 12. Legs blackish; spurs normal, yellowish, about as long as tibial diameter; hind tibia without distinct bristles or comb. Wings somewhat smoky; branches of *M* and *Cu* bare; anal area very obtuse. R_1 shorter than *R* and ending before *fM*; R_5 ending above tip of M_2; costa reaching three-fourths of the distance from R_5 to M_1; median fork shorter than its stem; *fCu* usually below, but sometimes well before base of *r-m*; *An* absent. Halteres black, base of stem yellowish.

Length of body 1.8—2 mm.; wing 2—2.3 mm.

Fort de Kock 5 ♂ 1 ♀.

An obscure species, but with a rather distinctive form of clasper somewhat resembling that of *S. monacantha* EDW. I cannot find a European description of the insect.

49. **Sciara infantula** sp. n.

♂. Head black, somewhat shining above, face dull. Eyebridges only two facets wide at origin, widening to four facets in middle, median ocellus in contact.

Antennae black; flagellar segments under twice as long as broad, necks one-third as long as segments, pubescence rather longer than diameter. Palpi pale yellow, moderately long and 3-segmented as usual. Thorax black, slightly shining; dorsocentral and acrostichal hairs distinct but short, biserial; scutellum with two long hairs. Abdomen black. Hypopygium (fig. 13) small, but claspers very large in proportion to size of coxites. Legs light brownish, posterior coxae darkened; spurs normal, yellow, longer than tibial diameter; hind tibia with minute dorsal bristles and slight apical comb. Wings quite clear; branches of *M.* and *Cu* bare; anal area well developed; R_1 hardly more than half as long as *R* and ending far before *fM*; R_5 ending above middle of M_2 and nearly straight; costa reaching two-thirds of the distance from R_5 to M_1; median fork shorter than

its stem; *r-m* scarcely as long as basal section of *M*; stem of cubital fork short; *An* absent. Halteres black.

Length of body 1 mm.; wing 1 mm.

Fort de Kock 2 ♂♂.

Somewhat resembles the European *S. tricuspidata* WINN., but with longer palpi and longer costa.

50. **Sciara curvispina** sp. n.

♂. Somewhat resembles *S infantula*, differing as follows: Size still smaller. Antennae shorter, flagellar segments less than half as long again as broad. Acrostichal hairs apparently absent. Hypopygium (fig. 14) very different, claspers with a long curved spine arising near middle. R_1 shorter, less than half as long as R; R_5 shorter, ending before level of middle of M_2; costa longer; median fork rather longer; *r-m* much shorter than basal section of *M*.

Length of body 0.7 mm.; wing 0.8 mm.

Fort de Kock 2 ♂♂.

Apparently related to the European *S. parvula* WINN.; which has a somewhat similar hypopygium.

The collection includes examples of half a dozen other species of Sciara of which the characters are too indefinite for description.

Figs. 1—5.

Hypopygia of Sumatran species of *Mycomyia*; *d*, dorsal view, *v*, ventral view. 1, *M. medialis*, sp. n. 2, *M. dizonalis*, sp. n. 3, *M. caudalis*, sp. n. 4, *M. defectiva*, sp. n. 5, *M. minutata*, sp. n.

Fig. 6.

Peyerimhoffia oxyura, sp. n.

a. Short form of ovipositor, side view. *b*, long form of ovipositor, dorsal view. *c*, hypopygium to same scale. *d*, clasper further enlarged.

Fig. 7—14.

Hypopygia of Sumatran Sciarinae (various magnifications). 7, *Zygoneura setimedia*, sp. n. 8, *Phorodonta ruficoxa* BRUN. (?). 9, *Phorodonta fimbripes*, sp. n. 10, *Sciara horribilis*, sp. n. 11, *Sciara nitulina*, n. sp. 12, *Sciara jacobsoni*, sp. n. 13, *Sciara infantula*, sp. n. 14, *Sciara curvispina*, sp. n.